THEY'RE NOW PHYSICIANS

Medical College of Indiana Graduates a Large Class of Students.

Notable Address by Dr. John on "The Ethics of the Schools"-Winners of Prizes-College and Its Work.

Last night the Grand Opera House was ablaze with splendid decoration in honor of the commencement of the Medical College of Indiana. Before 8 o'clock the anditorium was cowded with people. The stage was replete with greenery, the alcoves rich with palm, house plants and flowers, giving a beautiful effect to the general setting, which was very artistic and taking. The balconies were warm with banting. yellow and pale blue, with national colors, and all in all the Opera House wore a Mayday dress never donned before. Everything went off smoothly, as is the case where Prof. Franklin Hays officiates. This college's commencements have for years been managed by Professor Hays, who is a member of the faculty and who has always himself of the responin a unique and commendable manner. Promptly at 8 o'clock the curtain went up, and the faculty, led by Dr. Hays, marched upon the stage, followed by the graduates, to the meter of the march-"The Medical College of Indiana." The dean, Dr. Elder, and the Rev. Carstensen, Dr. Wishard, Dr. J. P. D. John, president of DePanw, and others were in the front ranks. The invocation was offered by Dr. Carstensen. The prayer was that the scul, as well as the flesh, might be treated by the young doctors about to be-gin practicing medicine. Mr. Fred Opper-man played an exquisite picolo solo, with the orchestra assisting. The stage was literally crowded when all the twentyby which time the theater was occupied to the top of the gallery.

The dean, Dr. Elijah S. Elder, made a few remarks, stating that the college management had always endeavored to make their commencements entertaining, and that they had always chosen somebody outside of the faculty, who were in literary or other work, and were of emmence. With this he introduced Dr. J. P. D. John, president of the DePauw University, who addressed the audience in behalf of the faculty and hoard of trustees. The speech was delivered in an animated manner, full of expression of voice and gesture, that seemed to hold the audience almost spellbound even through the deeper currents of his ethics and mathematical propositions concerning the law of right and wrong. The address was as follows:

ETHICS OF THE SCHOOLS. Professor Huxley is credited with having said that there may be worlds in which two and two are five. I do not believe any such proposition. Nor do you. Nor can you. We cannot believe otherwise than that two and two are different from five in all worlds and in all eternities. If anywhere, in time or space, two and two are five, then the five is not our five, or the twos are not our twos. Cail the sum what you may-five, four or zero—Omnipotence itself cannot change the fact that two and two are two and two.

There are some things that are true to-day and false to-morrow. It may be true to-day that the wind blows east, and false to-morrow. But there is some truth that does not depend on which way the wind blows. Down at noon is up at midnight, but there are some things that do not go round with the world. Two and two are four—at noon and at midnight: by the east wind and by the north wind; in the metropolis and in the wilderness; on the solid earth and in the voids of space. We do not need the telescope, microscope or spectro-scope to reveal this truth; for long after the microscope ceases to subdivide the invisible molecules, or the telescope to break up the irresolvable nebulæ, or the spectroscope to draw its tell-tale lines, within the within, and beyond the beyond, two and two are two and two. The magnificent arch of human knowledge falls in one hopeless mass of ruins when you remove the keystone of necessary truth. Some truth is local and temporal, but other truth is as wide as the universe and as lasting as eter-

For instance: What is, is; a thing cannot be and not be at the same instant; here is not there, and there is not here; now is not then, and then is not now; this is not that, and that is not thisthese are truths that do not rise and fall with the thermometer, point right and left with the Weather vane or move to and fro with the cur-rents of history; whether this history be ter-restrial or celestial, temporal or eternal, we can-not escape the conclusion, may the conviction, that some truth is necessarily the truth, and that necessary truth is eternal. This conviction is the very shadow of our intellectual constitu-

But what shall we say of that which we sometimes call contingent truth! Given the air, the coal and a certain temperature and there will be fire. Given the earth and an unsupported body and there will be a fall. The truth of the burning coal or the falling stone is contingent. It may be that the coal will burn, and it may be that it will not burn. It may be that the stone will fall, and it may be that it will not fall. But contingency of the nurning coal of the laning stone depends, not on the law of combustion or gravitation, but on the conditions to which the coal and the stone are subjected. The truth in these cases is contingent, not upon the law, but upon the concurrent circumstances. Under the same conditions the coal will always burn, and the stone will always fall. The conditions are variable, but the law is unchangeable. . hen the conditions concur, the coal will burn and the stone will fail in all parts of the universe and in all stages of its history.

Now it is convenient to regard all the laws of the universe, material and spiritual, as the expression of God's will. Since God is a being of infinite perfection, His will is continuous and ever the same. His laws, being the manifestation of His will are, therefore, the same "yesterday, to-day and forever." The contingency of truth depends, therefore, upon of condition. Given the concontingent truth is as eternal as necessary truth. If the conditions concur, stones will full and coal will burn as long as two and two remain four. The will of God is eternal, and is not contingent on the accidents of condition. That necessary truth should be other that it is, is inconceivable; and whether inconceivable or not, it is no less impossible that the will of God should waver. Such is the eternity of truth-of all truth-for at the last all truth, whether necessary or contingent, finds its home in the bosom of God.

TWO ETERNAL VERITIES. Two other of the eternal verities are the rightness of right and the wrongness of wrong. Right is right and wrong is wrong on both sides of the ocean, at the poles or at the equator, in the open sunlight or in the cavernous darkness, on the moon or on the comets. Right was right we an the morning stars sang together; it is right at the present epoch in the march of eternity, and it will be right when the stars shall cease to shine. The rightness of right antedates all conditions It overtowers all conditions. It will survive all conditions. The rightness of any particular outward act is contingent. The rightness of right is

Moreover, any given act, if right once, will be right forever. By an act, however, I do not mean the visible part of a volition, but the invisfble as well. I mean all that constitutes it an act. If right once, it is eternally right. If wrong, eternally wrong. Mark, I now speak of the entire act, and not the overt or visible part. The visible part of an act may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow; right in one place and wrong in another. For instance, the outward act of housebreaking, is it right or That depends on whether the bousebreaker is the burglar who seeks rob and even murder you, or the humane passerby who seeks to deliver you and your loved ones from your burning home. The one act, including both the visible and the invisible part is eternally wrong; the other eternally right. Let us not confuse the outward or visible part of an act with the inner or buvisible part. The visible part is not the act at all; it is but the sign of the act. The real act is

What I wish to emphasize is, that the rightness or wrongness of a real act is not contingent upon time or place. An act-i mean the complete act-that is wrong in heaven would be wrong in hell. An act right in hell would be right in heaven. Rightness and wrongness are independent of circumstances and are eternal. The standard by which an act is measured is the unchangeable will of God, and an act that once squares to the standard will always square to it, for the standard does not change. Some things are wrong because they are forbidden. Other things are forbidden because they wrong. It is wrong for a merchant to bring laces into a United tered thto except in rare instances, but if the States port without paying the daty, effect be the same as if a predetermined combisimply because it is contrary to law. If there nation had been devised what is the difference? were no law against such importation, it would not be wrong; just as, in the absence of any law to the contrary, it is not wrong to bring in foreign microscopes for scientific purposes without paying a duty. In the one case it is wrong wholly because it is contrary to law; in the other it is not wrong simply because it is not forbidden by law. In either case, the outward act, aside

the will of God, is variable. Such an act may, therefore, be right to-day and wrong to-morrow. Some things are wrong, then, simply because they are forbidden. Not so with other things. It is wrong to murder. The law of the land says so. That in itself would make it wrong while the law lasts, but if the law were abrogated murder would still be wrong. Murder-I do not mean homicide, but deliberate murder-is net a question of expediency, but of ethics. It is not a question of locality; it pertains to the entire universe. It is not a question of any particular time; it belongs to eternity. It was wrong to commit murder before there was any human law on the subject. It will be equally wrong after all human laws shall have perished. It was wrong, even before the divine law concerning it was published. True, it is forbidden among the Ten Commandments. But it is wrong, not simply because it is forbidden; it is forbidden because it is wrong. It was wrong before Mount Sinai smoked and trembied; and it will be wrong when Mount Sinai, and the earth, and the visible universe shall have passed away.

There is such a thing as local etiquette, but there is no such a thing as local ethics. What is proper in one place may be improper in another. What is good taste in a city may be poor taste in the country. Broadcloths and silks are appropriate for the drawing room, but they would be out of place in the barnyard. Cowhide boots are in good taste on the farm, but in bad taste on a velvet carpet. It is in harmony with good taste to roll up your trousers while wading through the deep mud, but such a spectacle would attract attention on the platform. Etiquette is more or less a question of locality and environment; but ethics knows neither time, place nor circumstance. What is proper in the court room may be improper in church, but what is right in one is right in the other. is right in the other.

ETHICS AND EXPEDIENCY. Expediency may be local, but ethics never. It may be expedient to erect a water mill by a running stream, rather than on a hilltop, but, whether by the stream or on the highland, the mili must grind an honest grist. That is not a question of expediency, but of ethics. It may be expedient to erect a wind mill where the wind blows, rather than where it is always a dead caim, but it is not a question of expediency whether the miller count ninety feet for a hundred. Expediency changes with the current. It goes north when the current is north and south when the current is south. But ethics holds steadfastly to its course, whichever way the current flows. Expediency is the gnomon on the revolving earth, which points now to the zenith and now to the nadir. Ethics is the fixed axis of the earth, which moves always parallel to itself and points to the invisible pole of the

If what I have said be true, then my very theme is an absurdity. The ethics of the schools! We do not speak of the axioms of the schools, for an axiom is an axiom, in school or out of it. We do not speak of the multiplication table of seven graduates and the thirty-four mem- | the schools, for five times five are twenty-five, bers of the faculty had taken their seats, in bank as well as in the shades of the academy. schools, for a student failing from the college tower will strike the ground as hard as will the citizen who falls from the courthouse spire. Gravitation does not ask the question, is this the college tower, or is it the town stand pipe? It simply asks the question: How high is the fall? And if the distance be 144 feet, it agrees to deliver its passenger to the ground with a velocity of ninety-six feet a second, whether he be student or whether he be citizen. School ethics! School right angles! School parallel lines! School heat, light and electricity! The school north star! Why, then, have I selected a theme which car-

> I have chosen this illogical combination from the fact that there is a sentiment extensively prevalent among our schools and colleges that the combination is not illogical, but that there is such a thing as school or college ethics differing from the ethics of the counting room, the mar-ket place, the street or the home. There is a sentiment too largely prevalent that the schoolboy or the college man is a law unto himself, and that he can do with impunity what would be disgraceful, or even criminal, if done by a man who is not so fortunate as to have his name on the school register. I wish to say in advance that I believe our Indiana colleges to be comparatively emancipated from this unhealthy sentiment, but I am sorry to be unable to say that I believe them to be wholly free from it.

ries upon its face its own absurdity?

Put in plain English the sentiment which prevails in many colleges, whether professional or literary, is this: To tell a lie is wrong on the street, but right in college. To cheat is wrong in market, but right in college. To use personal violence is wrong in a satoon, but right in a college. To boycott is wrong in Ireland; wrong even in the business circles of the United States, but right in a college. To destroy property is wrong in a cowboy, but to deface walls or to carry off gates and signboards is right in a college student. To and signboards is right in a college student. To howl and screech on the street is wrong in a drunken man, and should consign him to a diet of bread and water, but to make night hideous with unearthly reils is a sign of culture, provided the yells proceed from the throats of college boys. A street-corner loafer who guys the passerby is rude and insolent, but a crowd of college boys, hooting at the pedestrian that comes their way are only giving vent to an excess of youthful spirit. To take a howling dog up a man's stairway, through his attic and leave it upon his roof half frightened to death, and half frightening to death the immediate neighbors is wrong in a town boy, but right, even manly and honorable death the immediate neighbors is wrong in a town boy, but right, even manly and honorable in a college boy. To violate the golden rule is wrong in a heathen, but right in a Christian, provided the Christian happen to have his name on the college roll. The golden rule, so beautifully exemplified by the Divine Teacher, is binding upon the conscience of the pirate on the high seas; of the liquor seller, as the young man appears at the bar for his first drink; of the Indian with his townshawk unlifted; of the game dian, with his tomahawk uplifted; of the gambler in his den of infamy-but, forsooth, this same golden rule was not made to measure the conscience of a Christian who has matriculated

Have I put the case too strongly? Let us see. Street lying is wrong. Equally so is college lying. If a man asks me a proper question to which the answer should be no, and I answer yes in reply, knowing that I should say no. I have told him a falsehood. It is a falsehood in the court room and a falsehood in college. If I say yes to my professor when I should say no, I teil him a falsehood.

in a Christian college.

It is useless for me to say that certain college regulations are arbitrary and that the authorities have no right to demand the discharge of such arbitrary requirements. If I have endeavored to leave the impression that I have done what I have not done, and if I accept the profits of my deception, I have lied. A lie is not complete until one decides to take permanent advantage of the proceeds of the untruth. That is the difference between an untruth told in a joke and a deliberate lie. SOME REFINEMENTS OF CONSCIENCE.

Whether, then, the college regulations are arbitrary or not, it is my businees to utter the truth. Even though the regulations bind upon my conscience, still it is my part to keep to the truth. I have known students whose consciences were too tender to permit obedience to certain requirements of the college, but which were not tender enough to prevent them from prevaricating about the performance of these so-called un-Christian requirements. I do not understand the kind of a conscience that shrinks from performing an act, but that does not equally shrink from giving out a false impression concerning its performance. Such a conscience is tender-in spots-and it selects its own spots. I may protest, even rebel, against the regulations which bind upon my conscience. I may decline to answer all questions relating to either arbitrary or immoral requirements, but if I answer at all I must abide by the truth. I am willing to defy arbitrary authority, but I will not defy my conscience. I will take the consequences with authority, but I will not take the consequences with my conscience. I put the question plainly. Have I not described what is, to some extent at least, the situation? Is it not a deplorable fact that what many students wink at as an innocent sale of the truth in college they would frown upon as a flagrant breach of the truth on

Again, cheating in the market is wrong. Equally, then, it is wrong in college. You sell your neighbor a horse for a hundred dollars. He gives you ten ten-dollar-bills, five of which are good and five of which are counterfeit. When you discover the cheat you do not rest satisfied until he is behind the prison bars. The college sets before the student ten questions. The student returns ten answers, five of which are genuine and five counterfeit. Will you tell me the difference between the two cases, aside from the fact that one violates the law of the land and the other does not! Counterfeiting notes was wrong before there was a human law forbidding it, and it will be wrong after all counterfeiting laws are repeated. Counterfeiting answers to college questions with a purpose of taking permanent advantage of the deceit would be no more emphatically wrong if the statute books were filled with laws against it, and if the penalty against the act were death itself. Passing counterfeit notes in a joke, with no intenfull purpose of explaining the joke before damage should result, though a violation of human law, may not otherwise be wrong, however improper it may be. Cheating on examination merely as a prank without the purpose of benefit-ing by the cheat, and with a full determination to disclose the fact before benefit should ensue, however improper and disrespectful it would be, might not necessarily be wrong. But presenting answers as genuine which are counterfeit, with the intention of leaving the impression that they are genuine, and with a purpose of taking advantage of the deception, is a flagrant wrong, law or no law, penalty or no penalty. Again, to combine against a man in business to his disadvantage is boycotting, and meets the unqualified disapproval of all right-minded men; but to combine against a student because he does not happen to belong to a particular set seems to be easily squared with some standards of college ethics. Such a combination against the individual student may not be formally and purposely en-A father once wrote me that he would send his children to college when they could be as good out of a fraternity as in it, and he was right. It is my deliberate judgment, based on wide observation and experience, that college fraternities are, in the main, an advantage both to the col-

lege and to the student, but they should jealous-

ly strive to draw no distinctions that will make

gambling at an intercollegiate football, baseball or rowing contest—why, what harm can there be in that, provided the gam bler be not a town loafer, but a college student, who merely wishes to show his coulidence in his colle, to team? "It is quite the thing, you know." Down with the gambler, whether he be libertine or academician! phere of college culture or the noisome vapors of the slums! Down with him, whether he breathe the atmos-

Still further: to pick one's pocket on the street or to break into one's house and despoil him of his treasure is wrong, but it seems easily justified by some consciences to rob a grave and to lay violent hands upon the mortal remains of one who, during life, had been cherished more than silver and gold. It is a crime to plunder a house, but it is simply an outing, a recreation, a professional feat, or, at the worst, a youthful in-discretion, to plunder a grave, provided tae plunderer be a student in a respectable college. Woe betide him, if he be an outsider, but hurran for him, if he be within the charmed and privi-leged circle of college life! O ye blinded youth of our American colleges! The crime of plunder, desecration and vandalism knows neither latitude nor longitude, neither time nor circumstance, neither student nor civihan, but it is equally black in the eyes of God and all good men, whoever the perpetrator, or wherever perpetrated.

Once more: to restrain a man of his liberty without cause and to add personal violence to this restraint, is wrong, even among savages; but to tie a young man to a bed-post, to shave his head, to hang him until he chokes, to put him in a perspiration and then give him a shower bath of ice water, to put him in his bed that has been saturated with water, and after all these outrages to seal his lips with the threat of worse personal violence, or even death—this is only a huge joke. Such contemptible and criminal proceedings, it seems, is right or wrong, according to the way we spell the word describing it. If we spell it as they do on the street, m-u-r-d-e-r, it is wrong; but it is all right, and a great joke, if we spell it as they do in some colleges here.

colleges, h-a-z-e. I do not claim that all of these evils exist in all of our colleges. In some of them these and other evils prevail, even in a more marked degree than I have described. In others they have been reduced to a minimum, and, perhaps, to some extent have been exterminated. Especially in our Indiana colleges these evils have either largely disappeared or are disappearing. The object of this address has been to point out the false standards of conduct that so generally prevail among college youth, and to insist that there is but one standard for student and non-

What is right in college life is right anywhere and everywhere. What is wrong everywhere else is wrong in college. The golden rule does not bend around a crocked college act. A foot is twelve inches in college and out of it. A pound is sixteen ounces in the store and in the class room. A dollar is a hundred cents on Christmas day, it is a hundred cents on examination day, and it will be a hundred cents on the judgment day.

After the address had been completed Dr. John spoke to the students, telling them that when they hung their diplomas on the wall not to hang their success upon them. They were admonished to be full men, outside of medicine, and to lead the procession. They were told to not lose the faith of their childhood; doctors were apt to become skeptical, while they should be cheerful, and inspire rather than depress. They were asked to deserve the patronage of the people, as well as the position they would | we give you your pick of a be expected to occupy in society. The Ernestinoff quartet, a company consisting of fifteen voices, sang "Magic of Spring," with a piano obligato by Prof.

Dr. Franklin Hays presented the names of the graduates, prefaced by a few complimentary remarks to the class that were happily taken. The names of those graduates were John Akester, Washington, Ind.; Cora C. Beach, Ashton, Ill.; Elisha Beard, Indianapolis; James Fleming Boswell, Indianapolis; Theodore Eliot Collier, Starke, Ind.; William B. Craig, Indianapolis; Burnham Cole Dale, Indianapolis; Eugene Davis, Irvington; Orville Holmes Dove, Indianapolis; Henry Sherman Fulmer, Lou-donville, O.; John Wesley Harvey, Russiaville: Leroy Henry, Tipton: John S. Hollingsworth, Indianapolis: Amos Jay Hostetter, Hawpatch: William Samuel Howard, Dewey, Ill.: Homer Iliad Jones, Indianapolis: Frederics William Kuechler, Indianapolis; Manson M. Lairy, Lafayette; Thomas Franklin Menough, Brazii; John D. Nichols, Indianapolis; Charles Hiram Cross Poucher, Greencastle; Wilbur Swift Robinson, Indianapolis; John W. Sluss, Greencastle: Sarah W. Stephens, Bombay, India; Calvin Weidner, Mulberry, Ind.; Jesse Wells, Indianapolis; George Sherman Wilson, Nokomis, Ill.

DR. KITCHEN'S REMARKS. The degrees were then conferred by Dr. John M. Kitchen, member of the board of trustees. The Doctor gave strong impression to his words by his clear voice and forceful manner. He said:

It devolves on me to confer upon you the degree of doctor of medicine, and at the same time to congratulate you on the attainment of that distinguished honor, which denotes a high order distinguished honor, which denotes a high order of intellectual culture, and thus to welcome you as our peers into the medical profession.

To-day the pupil, to-morrow the teacher—a transformation from the advised to the adviser—a changed condition where your opinions are entitled to the same respectful consideration as those of your late masters. This year your name will be printed in the catalogue of graduates, years hence it may appear in the annual announcement of some medical college as one of its learned professors. its learned professors.
Undoubtedly the most important lesson received by you in therapeutics, one that should be indelibly impressed on the memory, is that nature cures disease; not the doctor. True, medicine has its place; it is oftentimes a powerful ally in the management of a case, but con-trary to the general belief, specifics are few in

It is the natural power of the current which carries the royal steamer over the treacherous rapids of the St. Lawrence and not the Indian in the pilot house; yet the beautiful vessel would soon be wreeked on the rocks were it not for the

The physician may well be compared to the skilliful navigator-each succeeds-not by efforts to strangle the malady or subdue the tempest, but rather by guiding the disease to a favorable termination or steering the ship into a harbor of

And now, graduates, in parting I use as appropriate the exact language addressed to myself and others on a similar occasion forty-seven years ago this 30th day of March: "Avoid concett, but assume at once a manly confidence in yourselves. Go forth to improve the general condition of society, to minister refief to suffering humanity, to warm many a heart with the purest and noblest sentiments of gratitude, to gather fresh laurels for yourselves and your profession, and you shall find that the practice of industry, and virtue, and benevolence will unceasingly arge you on to a strife within your own bosoms for greater deeds of that unalloyed happiness which awaits the blessed in

The degree of doctor of medicine is now formally conferred on each one of you by the delivery of the diploma of the Medical College of Indiana and by the authority vested in me by its faculty and board of trustees.

The Ernestinoff singers, including only the ladies, sang "The Remonstrance," and were recalled. The voices were exceptionally sweet and clear. The ladies comprising the quartet are the Misses Lydia and Kitty Herron, May Johnson, Adele Wallick, Eloise Palmer, Effie L. Henley, Bertha Pfafflin and Mrs. A. Q. Jones. WINNERS OF PRIZES.

The class of graduates this year is a source of no little pride to the faculty. The grades made by the class this year, which were estimated by monthly examinations. stand the nighest in the history of the college, and is due to the class of persons who are now applying for medical education under the present high requirements of entrance. Almost the entire class were enthusiastic in the year's work, and were lively competitors for some one or more of the numerous prizes which were given for meritorious work in the various departments. Many of the essays presented in the competition are of such worth that they will be reproduced in the medical journals of the country.

The successful competitors for prizes were John D. Nichols, of this city, who took the board of trustees' prize (\$50 in gold) for making the highest grade in the senior year monthly examinations. The faculty prize (\$25 in gold) for making second best grade in the same examinations was won by Amos J. Hostetter, of Hawpatch. The Means gold medal prize, for the best thesis on an obstetrical theme was taken by Eugene J. Davis, of Irvington. The Prof. Elder prize, (a physican's case) for the best examination in theory and practice went to Charles H. C. Poucher, Greencastle. Wilbur Robinson, of this city, won the Prof. Taylor prize (a work on diseases of children) in writing competition on subjects relating to diseases of childhood. The Prof. Dunning prize (\$25 in gold) for the best report of clinical lectures on surgical diseases of women was taken by John D. Nichols, of this city. The Prof. Cline prize in work on diseases of the throat and nose) was won Ly Amos J. Hos- bequeathal by Dr. William Lomax, of that city, to tetter, of Hawbatch. The William H. the college. The value of this property will be Armstrong prize (an aseptic operating set) invested in the new college building, and will be for general meritorious work was awarded convertible into money at any time to Eugene J. Davis, of Irvington. The prizes given by Prof. Oliver for the best work in senior and junior anatomy were awarded, respectively, to A. W. Cole, of Charlestown, and Charles E. Cottingham, of Noblesville, The H. E. Zimmer prize from the law concerning it, is a question of expediency and not of ethics; and its rightness barbarian.

or wrongness, depends upon the will of the people concerning it, which, unlike a game of cards. Everybody says so. But the people concerning it, which, unlike a game of cards. Everybody says so. But the people concerning it, which, unlike a game of cards. Everybody says so. But the people concerning it, which, unlike a game of cards. Everybody says so. But the people concerning it, which, unlike a game of cards. Everybody says so. But the people concerning it, which, unlike the people cards it to remain a senior chemistry was taken by Albert M.

Cole, of Charlestown. A physician's case the people's limitent, is guar-was ewarded to William F. Clevenger, of anteed the best. It will cure you. (clinical microscope) for best grade in senior chemistry was taken by Albert M.

STER ATTRACTIONS

AT THE

Everybody wants to come out in new Spring attire Easter Sunday. Everybody wants to buy it where they can get the best value for their money. If you come to us and let us show you what we have prepared for you for this spring, you'll be easily convinced that you can't do better than to let us fit you out from head to toot.

For to-morrow we have special attractions in every department. The store will undoubtedly be crowded with customers, but we have engaged an extra force of salesmen, and no one will have any difficulty in being waited on.

WANAMAKER PANTS

This week we give you choice of any of the Wanamaker Pants for There are hundreds of pairs of Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds that they sold at \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7 and \$6. This week you can take any of them for \$3.

:: HATS.::

Watch for our special sale and you'll save money on your Hats. This week big lot of extra fine Stiff and Tourist Hats, in all \$2.48 shades and all blocks, for... that cannot be matched in any hat store for less than

JEWELRY.

A great line of Link Cuff Buttons, worth \$1 and \$1.50 Ladies' Hair Ornaments, @1 10 worth \$2.50...... 1.1. Roll Plate Chains, Charms @1 50

attached DI.J. Studs and Brilliants, worth 50c.....

PERFUME.

Another big drive on Perfume. We bought 2,500 35C bottles from a manufactur- a bottle er, who had to take them back from a customer who could not pay his bills, at less than half its value. We sell it at.....

EXTRACTS: WHITE ROSE, HELIOTROPE, YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNI, JOCKEY CLUB, HYACINTH, LILAC. VIOLET,

SHOES.

TO-MORROW — Special sale on Ladies' fine Oxfords, all styles, worth \$3 to \$4.50, \$9 All the latest and best styles in Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Shoes, in Black and Tan, are to be found in the

NECKWEAR

The greatest line of White Embroidered Lawn Bows in the country.....

MODEL Shoe Department.

All the new shapes in Spring Neckwear. If you buy your Neckwear at the MODEL you're all right.

Wanamaker Boys' Suits

How the mothers flock around the tables on which are piled the all-Wool Knee Pants Suits that Wanamaker sold at \$7 and we are \$3.50 selling at........

There are just about enough of them left for Saturday's trade. There will be no such value for the money offered again this

SPRING OVERCOATS.

Did you ever think how much a light-weight Overcoat is in use! Beginning now, you'll need one until November. We give you hundreds to select from-Meltons and Kerseys, Plain and Rough Cheviots, Viennas and Diagonals—in every grade from \$7.50 to \$30. They are fashionable, whatever price you choose from, and thoroughly made, too.

WHITE VESTS.

We're right in it when it comes to White and Fancy Vests, either single or double breasted. Our styles are confined. Prices range from \$1 to \$6.

Columbus, Mo., for the best grade in therapentics. Professor Elder, the dean, presented the prizes with an animated address, detailing in an interesting manner the full significance of each one, and explaining to the audience the amount of labor, together with the assiduous application, necessary to the securing of them. The Doctor, as dean or president of the college since its

new organization, has been gratified to ob-serve its continued growth and successes during his administrations, and distributes the honor generously among the excellent faculty who have made such results possible, and congratulates them on the institution's present prosperity and future prospects. He felicitated upon the harmony of action which has graced its movements and work. He observed with pride that the school presented working department, which is presided over by a man in that specific field of work. In the specialties of practice each department is taught by a man who is noted in | towards that particular field, thereby giving the students the benefit of the teachings of men who are most successful in practice. The faculty have been made cognizant of certain bequests which will ultimately be made to the college, that will enrich it still

further in the future. With a selection from "Wang" by the orchestra the exercises concluded. The College and Its Work.

The Medical College of Indiana still retains its vigorous popularity among the people of the city and State, and especially among those who desire making medicine their profession. This estimation is fully deserved by a successful career of twenty-three years, during which time more persons have been graduated under its supervision and direction than at any other educational institution of the state. Its present substantial condition and wealth secure it as one of the institutions which has a permanent future in the State's educational history. This medical college is a renowned fixture with the medical fraternity of the State, whose esteem is evinced by the number in its graduating classes from year to year. The time has come in the history of the State's educational institutions when professional schools are adequate to the full necossity of the State, and it no longer becomes pertinent to send men who desire a thorough professional education to Eastern colleges. This school is a striking proof of what can be done within the State's borders. The graduates and students of this year represent every university in the State, and from surrounding States. Illiterate persons can no longer undertake the study of medicine in medical schools of the standing of this one, but are required to pass a preliminary examination before a board of examiners, which exacts a knowledge of English, natural sciences and Latin, together with a liberal general education. Such examinations are not obligatory, provided the applicant is a graduate of a high school, a recognized academy or college. The representative medical schools of the United States have, during the last year, formed an organization which is known as the Association of American Medical Colleges, of which this college is a mem

The elevation of the profession in its personality will be greatly increased by its requirements, for the reasons that colleges not in membership will not be able to succeed, and because its requirements secure the highest order of medical

The effects of this association are manifest in

the class this year. More than two-thirds of the class are persons with classical education, and are pre-eminently fitted for the work they have undertaken. It protects the public and saves the graduate from failure, which has too often attended the medical graduate of former times. The faculty has devoted the entire surplus earnings of the college to the already excellent equipment of its laboratories and teaching facilities, and proposes so to do in the future. The report of its executive shows a firm financial base. It is already possessed of property consisting of laboratories in every department of medicine, museums, pathological and anatomical; the most extensive and recent medical library in the West, perfectly appointed lecture and dissecting rooms, all of which are supplied by every modern facility to aid the student. The college has purchased the site opposite the Statehouse on Mississippi and Market streets, where the new college, hospital and dispensary buildings will be erected. Aside from this it owns an extensive tract of land adjoining the city of Marion,

convertible into money at any time the board of trustees desires it. When this building is erected it will include, besides a perfect medical school, hospital and dispensary departments. These latter will be used for the benefit of the poor of the city, and will afford such poor the advantage of the best medical attention the city affords at a central and easily accessible place.

Ran a Race with an Electric Motor and Fell Under the Wheels.

CHILD INSTANTLY KILLED.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening Frankie Swisher, the five-year-old son of William Swisher, was instantly killed by an electriccar. The accident occurred on the Illinois street line between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The boy's parents reside at the corner of Kenwood avenue and Twenty-third street, in close proximity to the electric line. Yesterday Frank Swisher and two or three playmates were playing along the track when the latter saw coming towards him an open motor with a freight car attached. The boy clapped his hands with glee, and with a shout of laughter ran up the track approaching He met the motor, and, turning, ran alongside it for some distance, apparently engaged in a race. Suddenly he was seen to waver and fall against the side of the car, then stumble, Motorman Ed Webber noted the lad's danger, and attempted to check the rapidly-moving vehicle, but failed, and, before there was a perceptible slacking of speed, the little fellow was under the wheels.

The car was stopped in a moment, and the men in charge hurried to the boy's assistance, but life was extinct, and the bruised and bleeding form was carried to the agonized mother. Coroner Beck was notified at once, and went out to view the remains. The only facts he could learn in regard to the distressing accident were from two little girls, Florence Harrison and Vina Oak, both of whom witnessed the tragic affair, and told, as best they could the details. The motorman was not found, but the girls say that be made the remark that he could have stopped in time had he been running a single car. From those who saw the boy fall it is gathered that he ran too close to the side of the car and was drawn down by the rush of air under the car. It is not thought that the men in charge of the cars were in any way responsible for the accident, but the coroner will investigate fully to-day. An examination of the body disclosed few marks, except on the head, which was terribly crushed and mangled. The child was the pet and idol of his parents and the neighborhood, and his untimely death is a great blow to those who knew him. His father, William Swisher, is the proprietor of the Indianapolis wire works, at No. 27 Circle street.

Shade Trees for the Pair Grounds. The State Agricultural Board yesterday let the contract for the planting of shade trees in the fair grounds to Harvey Burke. Three hundred will be set out, the majority being Carolina maples. The other varieties will be maple and ash. None is to be planted less than one and one-half inch in size. The price paid is \$29 a hundred.

The First Bock Of the Home Brewing Company on tap today.

To-Day Our first bock beer will be on tap. HOME BREWING COMPANY. THOUSANDS die every winter of consumption,

bronchitis, diphtheria and lung fever, whom a few doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, given in time, would have saved from a premature grave. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute. Try It.

The first book beer of the Home Brewing Company will be on tap to-day.

Notice to Contractors.

LaBelle & French, Marion, Indiana, from Tuesday, March 28, until 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, April 11, 1893, for material to be furnished and labor to be per-formed, in the construction of a three-story and basement Commercial Club building to be built of brick ment Commercial Club building to be built of brick and stone, and to be erected in the city of Marion, Indiana, agreeable to the plans and sp clications prepared for said work by LaBelle & French, architects. No sub-bids will be received. This contract will be let as a whole. Bids will be opened in presence of the Board of Directors and contractors who bid on the work, at date and time last above given. Each contractor must give a certified check to the amount of \$200, payable to the undersigned, to accompany his bid, and if the contractor to whom contract is awarded should fall to give satisfactory hand, the check will should fail to give satisfactory bond, the check will become forfeited. The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES V. SWEETSER,

Chairman of Finance Committee.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS We have removed to new and commodious quariers. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chape and Morgne in charge of lady attendant.

172 North Illinois Street.

KNIGHT-Mrs. Gertrude Jordan, wife of W. W. Knight, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jordan, at the family residence, No. 729 North Delaware street, Wednesday. March 29. Funeral service as the residence Saturday, 3 p. m. Burial private. GOODWIN-Alice, daughter of Edwin M. and Mabel N. Goodwin, 21 Morrison street, died Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, of diphtheria, after an ill-ness of two days. Age six years. Funeral private. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A NCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES MYSTIO A Shrine. Nobles, attend! Special meeting of Murat Temple this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, for business, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for ceremony. By order J. T. BRUSH, Potentate.

Jos. W. SMITH, Recorder.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS MANTED-THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS VV for light housekeeping. Address T. care Journal. WANTED-CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED. \$3
paid per 1,000. MALENA Co., Warriorsma k. Pa. WANTED-WOODWORKERS TO APPLY IN. side finish. Apply manager PULLMAN CAB WANTED-AFTER MAY 1, POSITION, WITH-out too much walking, by an experienced traveling salesman. Address is, care Journal. WANTED-COTTON MILL OPERATIVES— Weavers, ring spinners, and cardroom hands, can find employment at the AUROBA COTTON MILLS of Aurora, III.

WANTED-IT KNOWN THAT MRS. F. A. Skinner has returned to the city and re-established herself in dressmaking at 808 North Tennessee street. Ten years' experience enables her to please her patrons. MANTED-ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO sell the Perfect Pencil Pointer and other quiet work. Laberal terms. Exclusive territory. For par-

ticulars address the manufacturers, GOODELL COM. PANY, Antrim, N. H. FINANCIAL LOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. P. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Taibott & New's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS Treasonable, At Thorpe's Block, East Market street, McGILLIARD & DARK. OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

YONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW. due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. COR SALE - FINE LOT WITH GAS, ON r square from College avenue electric line, particulars address F. H., Journal office. TOR SALE-REAL ESTATE-ON APRIL 1 1 T will put on the market 300 lots in Davis's Sugar-Grove addition at \$250 each. Every lot is a bargain. P. J. MULLANY, 1812 North Meridian street. FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Western Indiana, in extra high state of cultivation, splendid improvements, a No. 1 orchard of best varieties fruit; 50 to 60 acres fine wheat; land all underlain with fine coal beds; farm a bargain at \$15,000, Will sell for \$10,000—one-half cash, balance on good time, or one-half cash, balance in good property. This is a bargain. Investigate quick. Address P. O. Box 455, Greencastle, Ind.

AUCTION SALE. TOOK AT THIS! AUCTION SALE OF A L good two-story frame house of ten rooms, bath, hot and cold water, both gases, city water; good barn; plenty of truit; lot 45x188; 15-foot aliey in rear, 20 foot alley on the side; nice shade trees in front, being No. 439 North New Jersey street. This nice down-town property will be sold to the highest bidder at 11 o'clock Monday morning, April 3, 1893, without reserve. Terms given on the premises morning of the sale. Do not fail to attend this sale

BRYAN & FULLENWIDER, Auctioneers. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS TWIN BABY CARRIAGE, 4

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Wil. be sent by mail to any address for

PER ANNUM.